

VOL. XIV

JANUARY 1920

No. 3

# The HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD



## EDITORIAL

PRESIDENT DURKEE WELCOMES CONGRESS ON  
RECONSTRUCTION AND READJUSTMENT  
NEGRO LABOR IN THE RECONSTRUCTION

Eugene Kinckle Jones

FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

J. Williams Clifford

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND THE "NEW WOMAN"

Helen Tuck

THE ESSENCE OF THE HOWARD SPIRIT

Wm. S. Nelson, '20

HOWARD ALUMNI YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

ALUMNI NOTES

UNIVERSITY NOTES

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE

COUNTERWEIGHTS

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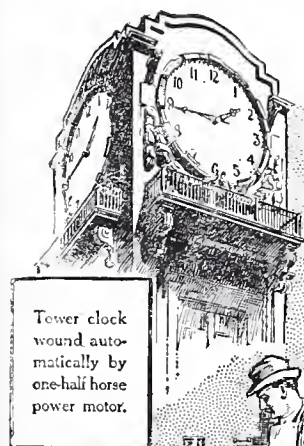
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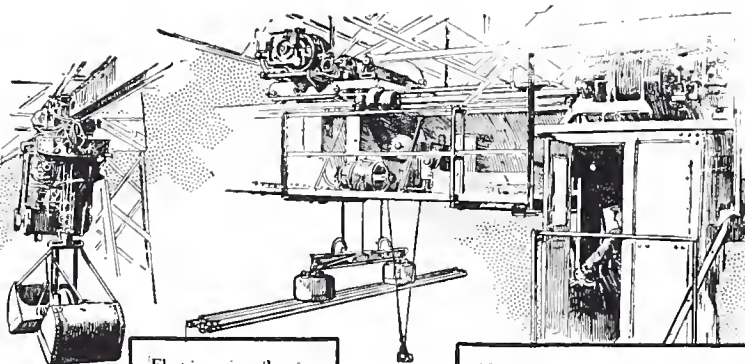
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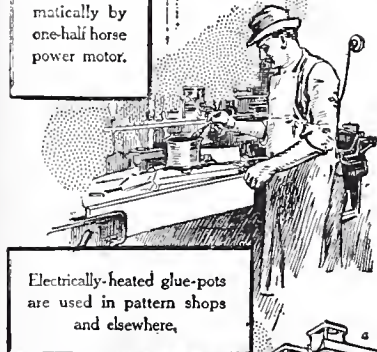


Tower clock wound automatically by one-half horse power motor.

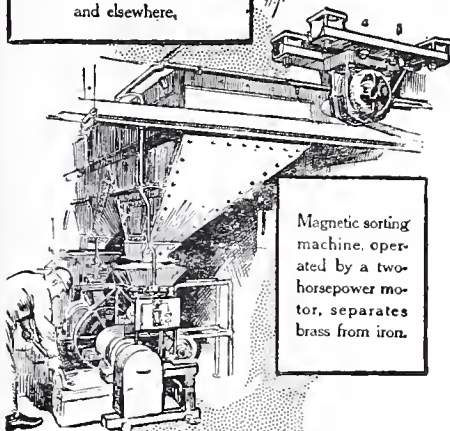


Electric monorail crane for hoisting coal.

Motor-generator set mounted on crane supplying power for lifting magnet.



Electrically-heated glue-pots are used in pattern shops and elsewhere.



Magnetic sorting machine, operated by a two-horsepower motor, separates brass from iron.

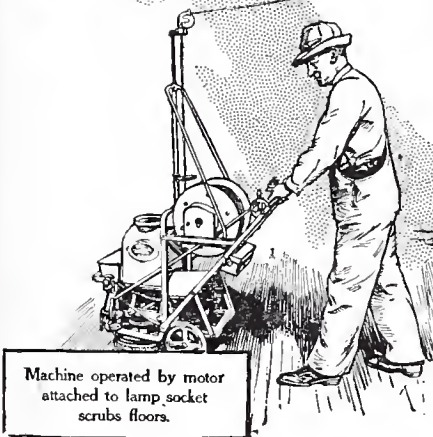
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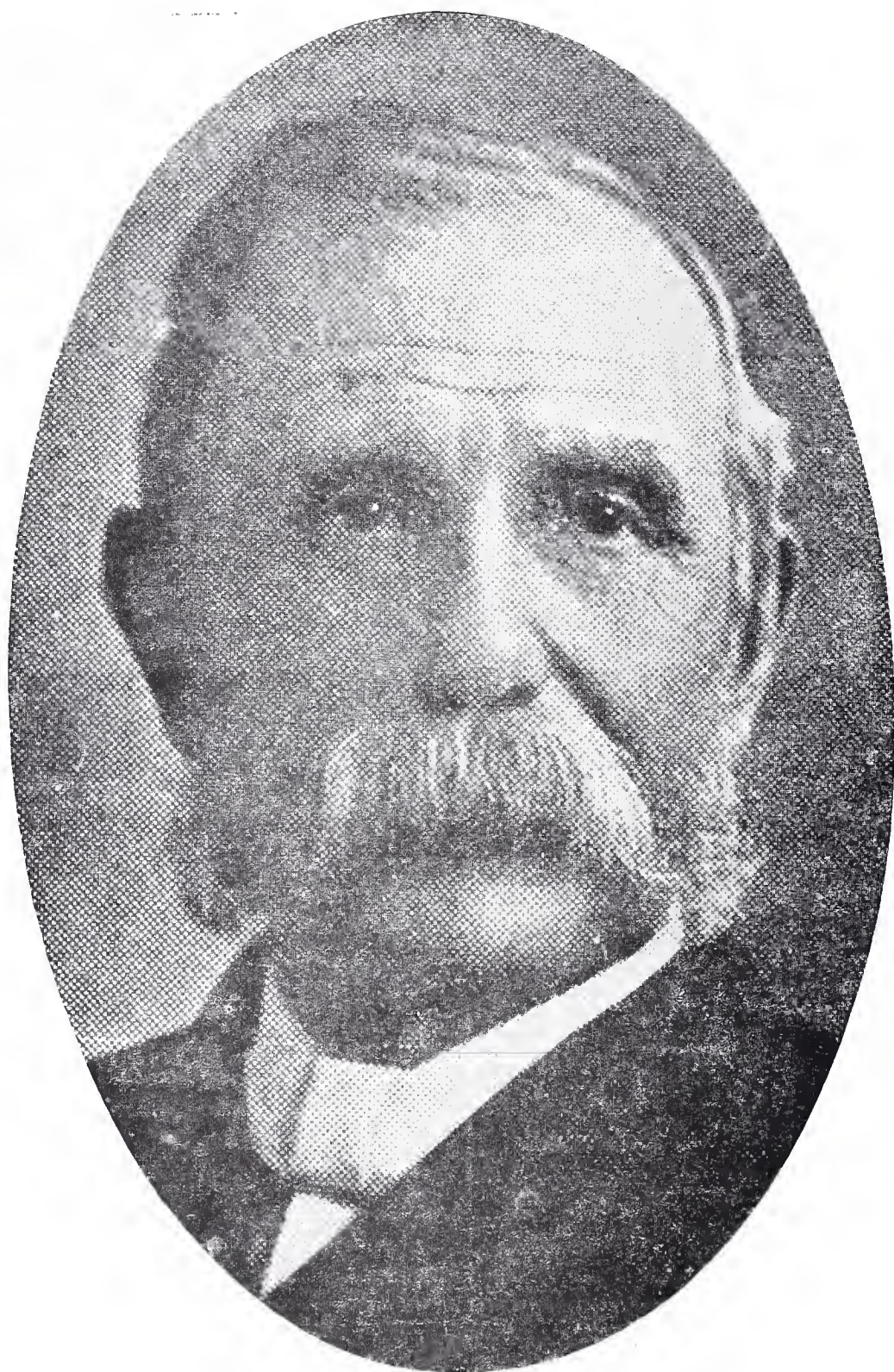


Machine operated by motor attached to lamp socket scrubs floors.

Hauling materials with train operated by electric automobile motors.







PROFESSOR GEORGE JOTHAM CUMMINGS

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# The Howard University Record

VOL. XIV

JANUARY 1920

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## EDITORIAL

### PROFESSOR GEORGE JOTHAM CUMMINGS

PERHAPS no single occurrence within recent years in connection with the life of Howard University has so deeply touched the hearts of hosts of the alumni scattered throughout the land, as well as of many members of the faculty and of the present generation of students, as the retirement of Professor George J. Cummings from the faculty at the termination of the last scholastic year.

No one who has been connected with Howard within the last third of a century in any capacity whatsoever could fail to have been impressed with the kindness of heart, generosity of purpose and simplicity of character of the man whom we familiarly, but affectionately, knew as "Pop" Cummings.

In the summer of 1885 at the death of Doctor Cyrus Richards, one of the pioneers in educational work at Howard who by his thorough scholarship, wonderful personality and remarkable ability as a teacher had impressed himself upon several generations of students of the older days, Professor Cummings, a graduate of Dartmouth, was called to the principalship of what was then known as the Preparatory Department, but which in the later years of its existence until its discontinuance in June, 1919, was designated as the Academy.

Professor Cummings had prepared for college under Doctor Richards, had been an associate teacher with him in the Academy at Meridan, N. H., and had especially enjoyed his confidence and admiration. No one, therefore, was better prepared to take up and to continue with sympathy and sense the work which this great teacher had begun.

Professor Cummings' work at Howard as instructor, principal and subsequently as dean, stamped him as a gifted teacher and as an administrator of exceptional ability. Above everything else, his students were impressed by his uniformly kind and helpful interest in their welfare. In a fatherly manner, he constantly held up before them high ideals of scholarship and character. In spite of certain obvious difficulties, it was his unchanging ambition to make the Howard Academy the equal of any fitting school in the land.

How well he succeeded is attested by the splendid record of many of

his students in the best colleges of the country, by the successful careers of his numerous graduates in the actual arena of life and, especially, by the high estimate in which the Academy was held in the educational world.

It would have seemed base ingratitude, indeed, and even disloyalty to the cause of Howard, had the legion of students to whom he had endeared himself and who had been benefited by his wholesome influence and kindly services, allowed him to depart from the University without some small recognition, at least, of his splendid contribution to the cause of education.

Consequently, it occurred simultaneously to two members of the faculty, former students of Professor Cummings, to address an appeal to those who had studied under him with the view of presenting him some token of their esteem. The response was immediate and generous. On very short notice, more than sufficient funds poured in from every section of the country. Professor Cummings' mail box was filled with hundreds of letters of congratulation and esteem sent by former appreciative students.

And so, on June 4, 1919, amid the busy scenes of Commencement Day, a large number of Alumni crowded the parlors of No. 4, Miner Hall, where our old teacher had so long resided, and in tender and affectionate terms presented him a Mounted Silver Loving Cup inscribed as follows:

"To George Jotham Cummings  
Teacher and Friend  
From his former Students of the Academy of  
Howard University, 1885-1918.  
A Token of Love and Appreciation."

A Cameo Brooch was presented to Mrs. Cummings, the faithful companion of his labors at Howard University. The tender and informal words of presentation and of acceptance in which joy and sadness were at once commingled, the profound emotion and evident gratitude of our whole-souled teacher, his fervent and cordial words of greetings and his affectionate farewell made a deep and lasting impression which not any one will ever forget.

The retirement of Professor Cummings from active duties at the University to his New England home which he loves so well marks the passing from our midst of almost the last one of that early type of consecrated and self-sacrificing teachers who devoted their very lives to the kind of education for which we stand.

THE RECORD expresses the heart voice of his many grateful students in wishing him many more years of health and happiness.



## PRESIDENT DURKEE WELCOMES CONGRESS ON RECONSTRUCTION AND READJUSTMENT

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The Welcoming Remarks of President Durkee at the Opening Session of the  
Reconstruction and Re-adjustment Congress Held at Howard  
University, November 13, 1919.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

With a peculiar pleasure, and, at the same time, with a very high sense of the responsibility which such a position imposes, do I welcome you to these conferences today.

Here at the Capital of this great land of ours, rich, populous, great, virile; a Capital towards which the eyes of all nations turn with more faith and hope, than for centuries have so many millions turned their eyes toward Jerusalem or toward Mecca; a Capital holding within its heart the great monuments to two of the nation's noblest sons and saviours—the one monument, yon granite shaft rearing itself aloft by day and at night touched with fire, as though it were a mighty pen writing on the heavens: the other monument of marble enshrining the rugged form of our “man of sorrows”; and also holding close in prayer today that living son who shall become a third in the noble galaxy of American sons because he has led to international brotherhood:—here at Washington we meet to face the greatest question now before the thought of man and, as far as we may know, before the thought of God. The question is this. Did “God make of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth?” Without waiting for your answer, I must reply,—He did.

Then all these races of men, God's children, are of the same Divine family. The question of today is—how shall this family live together in peace and harmony, mutually helpful, honoring each other. This Conference is to face the question from both the national and international standpoints, as it relates especially to the darker-skinned races.

For purposes of ready memory, not for scientific accuracy, it is well to divide this family into three great divisions. One-third of the family is black; one-third, white; one-third, yellow. But for scientific accuracy, we are told that two-tenths, or 340 millions, are white; three-tenths, or 510 millions, are yellow; five-tenths, or 850 millions, are dark-skinned or black. If these figures represent any approximation of accuracy, then the problems facing this Conference are seen in their staggering proportions.

It was freely said that if slavery had continued seventy-five years longer in the United States, there would have been no pure white blood remaining, save that which came by immigration. I have recently read somewhere that in one hundred and twenty-five years there will be no strain of pure white blood left in the world.

These statements are valueless save as they direct the attention of the

student to the steady mixtures of bloods, which startling fact causes one to weigh with new significance the statements which at first seem so absurd.

Out of all the chaos of the races and bloods of today, we find emerging, certainly, the beginning of one race, one humanity, and that

"One God, one law, one element,  
And one far-off divine event,  
To which the whole creation moves"

namely,—the brotherhood of man and the federation of the world.

To the question of the black races, their wrongs, their rights, their needs, their aspirations and their leadership, we are to give our attention today. We are to come to grips with these problems here at home and also in all parts of the world.

It is an auspicious hour for the colored races. The world war liberated more than was intended. Germany became the agent of God for the overthrow of age-old and seemingly impregnable wrongs. German submarines torpedoed more than ships. They torpedoed and sank era-old wrongs fortified in customs which have held sway for centuries. They torpedoed and sank race exclusiveness,—the war brought all races to the front to fight for common democracy. Spasmodic and ungodly actions will yet mark the temper of many belated individuals, and great wrongs will have to be endured yet a while longer, but the flood tide of democracy and righteousness has now definitely set in and only those of arrested mental and spiritual development will stand on the shore of our day and by voice and deed attempt to hold back the tides of truth.

It is in such a day, and under such high pressure of responsibility and privilege that you meet to face these problems. May your deliberations be marked by sane, sound, constructive thinking and your conclusions be such as to force even the hostile to avow that God shared His wisdom with you and directed you to judgments which are unshakable because founded upon eternal truth.

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## NEGRO LABOR IN THE RECONSTRUCTION

*Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary, The National Urban League,  
New York City.*

---

Address Delivered at the Reconstruction and Readjustment Congress Held at  
Howard University, Washington, District of Columbia,  
November 13, 1919.

The most important question before the people of America—in fact before the whole world—is that of labor: How much of the profits of the daily toil of men will be returned to them, how much will go into the hands of the promoters of industry, and how much to those who provide the capital for industry? What shall be the standard work-day, the

standard work-week? What shall be the conditions under which men must work? What constitutes the basic industries and how far shall men who work in these industries and those who manage them go in their fight for their control in gaining their ends and in winning the sympathy of the general public whose very life is dependent upon the products of these industries?

In America, the "high cost of living" is given as the popular cause of the current strikes and present discontent. Many say, however, that it is really a battle to establish the principle of collective bargaining and the right of men to protest by means of a strike against the unfavorable conditions under which they work, and against the unfair division of the profits of industry. They declare it is in fact a fight for economic justice.

In all of the discussion which we have heard and read on this subject, but scant reference is made to the relation of the Negro to the whole proposition. This may be explained by the fact that as yet men in America have not definitely made up their minds that the Negro is a human being with emotions, hopes and rights such as other men have. Of course, this question is not one that is debatable. Anyone who thinks on this subject will readily reach the obvious conclusion that the Negro is an important factor in the whole situation. It is the great American crime of indifference towards the alleged inferior group that is at the bottom of one of the greatest blunders that labor has made in its fight for recognition and a square deal.

Let us review in brief the situation so far as working-men in America are concerned:

First, what is the attitude of the employer towards the Negro working-man? The employer of labor first desires to secure a profit from the labor of each man who works. Nothing transcends this in importance in the minds of the employer of labor. He would have no inducement to conduct business at all if he did not secure a financial profit from each workman employed in his plant.

Second, he desires to maintain a standard of work and regularity—not too high of course for the average intelligence and capacity of men—yet high enough to guarantee morale and a constant and progressive advance in his business.

Third, he unconsciously has a preference for men of his own color, but is perfectly willing to use Negroes in almost any capacity when there is no objection to them on the part of the white employees. Thus it is not unusual in certain places (for example, the Newport News Ship-building Company) to see as many as three or four thousand Negroes employed in one plant.

Now as to the attitude of the white employees: When unorganized, there is little objection to Negroes being employed in unskilled positions and even to their being gradually promoted to the higher skilled and better paid jobs. This is especially true when the wages paid Negroes are



slightly below those paid the whites. When white men are organized, however, in the industry or plant, Negroes are only received into the higher paid positions and skilled positions with a certain degree of sullenness and intolerance from union workers which makes it very unpleasant for Negro working-men. In many cases there is a general understanding that Negroes will not be admitted to the higher paid positions or there has been a definite constitutional restriction in the labor organization against the admission of Negro workers. When unions are organized in industries where Negroes have already secured a foothold, these Negroes are accepted to the limit of the number already at work, but practically no encouragement is offered for more to enter. In many instances, there is a definite tendency to oppose them. Practically no apprenticeships are offered. For example, it is well known that it is almost impossible for a colored person to become an apprentice in the plumbing trade.

The nationals and internationals in labor circles have now voted that there shall be no discrimination against Negroes. While they forbid it, we cannot overlook the fact that the locals after all determine who shall actually enter the organization as *bona fide* members with the chance to work at the trade.

The attitude of the Negro working-men themselves towards the problem involved is important. The war has opened many new opportunities to Negro working-men. Before the war, anyone who stated that the majority of Negro working-men were ambitious, and were forging ahead with enthusiasm, would have had difficulty in proving his assertion. The war period has proved beyond question that the majority of Negro working-men today are ambitious and are casting aside obstacles and are forging ahead although still working under great difficulties. They are gaining friends not only among the employers of labor, but among many of their white fellow workers. In fact, many Negroes are either joining unions of white men, or are forming organizations or unions among themselves through which they hope to barter for better opportunities both with the employers of labor and with white labor organizations as well.

As a rule, Negroes are suspicious of unions, having but little sympathy with other Negroes who advocate affiliation on the part of Negro working-men with white unions. On the other hand, organized labor will never be able to muster its full strength in its fight with capital without the recruiting of Negro workmen now constituting one-seventh of the labor supply of America; and Negroes will be unable to attain and hold a satisfactory position in the labor world without in a large measure affiliating with organized labor groups.

Most white working-men are of average intelligence and ability and are forced to maintain a comparatively low standard of living. The majority of Negro working-men while possibly forced to maintain even a little lower standard of living are up against the same problems of life

and have many more points of contact and of common grievances with white working-men than with employers of labor who in the past have been in control of the Negro group. Thus it is inevitable that an adjustment of some kind must be made. Whether it will be through the affiliation of Negroes directly with white labor organizations or through the formation of Negro labor organizations that will eventually affiliate with labor, but in the meanwhile will bargain with labor and capital alike, is the question which the local situation in any industry must determine. The fact remains that Negroes must organize in industry for self-protection and self-preservation.

In acquainting Negroes with the position of the Negro working-men today, and the hope which we all have for his future, let us not overlook several very significant facts: Negroes are too often, as working-men, indifferent to their positions, irresponsible, unprogressive, short-sighted, irregular and satisfied with ordinary standards. Just a few days ago, I was apprised of a conference which was held in New York City by a group of employers of colored women—experts in needle work—to decide what would be the best methods of encouraging more dependability on the part of these workers. Practically all of them stayed away from work on Mondays; and on Tuesdays about one-half were absent and it was Wednesday before the attendance was at all satisfactory.

We know why so many colored workers lack ambition. The stimulus to endeavor in the shape of opportunities for higher forms of employment and a chance for promotion are too often withheld from them. Leaders among the Negroes must teach our people that they must create their own opportunities by giving superior and efficient service in spite of the handicaps that are before them.

Our protests against the industrial situation in the past have been silent, unconscious and nature-aided. Lower standards have resulted in epidemics of disease, in waves of crime, moral depravity and of political debauchery which have worked against the whole country and have caused suffering among whites and blacks alike. These results of lower standards have been due to lack of foresight on the part of statesmen and leaders of public thought in America. Negroes must do their part in removing ignorance among whites and blacks alike so that the protest of Negroes against these conditions may be made intelligible and may take hold of public opinion through the medium of the press of our country and through speakers and writers who are trying to bring social justice to the world!



**FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE***Lieutenant J. Williams Clifford.*

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**E**VERY service man is perhaps familiar with the phrase which frequently forms the beginning of an Army citation. Some have perchance received acknowledgments of distinguished service, others have only heard or read of them. At this time, Uncle Sam is awarding a citation to every former service man who unselfishly and ardently offered his life for the protection of this country and in behalf of her principles. "For Meritorious Service," the citation reads, "I award each ex-service man of the fighting forces of the United States, the privilege of being insured with me against total and permanent disability or death. I went into the insurance business to offer protection to you in return for your protection to me, and I have remained in the insurance business only to fulfill my everlasting obligation to you and to your dependents."

Men, is this citation worth claiming as yours? Uncle Sam offers and urges but does not bestow unless requested. Are you disposed to be of the group so well characterized in the oft-told story of the man who made a bet that people would not accept an offer which seemed too good to be true? You recall, he stood on London Bridge and offered gold pieces worth five dollars for a penny a piece. People paused, listened and passed on. Not one seized the opportunity to secure something for practically nothing.

Uncle Sam today, in respect to his insurance policies, is in a position similar to that of the man on London Bridge. He is offering you for an insignificant cost the cheapest yet most valuable insurance protection in existence and he charges you less than it costs him solely in recognition of your services and sacrifices. Men, the proposition is before you. Uncle Sam makes the offer; his agents and your friends assist in disseminating and explaining the offer; you alone have the right to accept the offer.

It is interesting to note the circumstances surrounding and contributing to the initiation of Uncle Sam in the insurance business. The dark period following the entrance of this country into the World War is still vividly painted in our memories. Husbands were snatched from their wives, who were accustomed even if not compelled to look to them for support; sons were called from their mothers and sisters to their duty of protecting their country; the grim spectres of injury and of death loomed up to cast a shadow of gloom upon every human heart. Uncle Sam came forward offering partial protection against the vicissitudes of war in the form of War Risk Insurance. On October 6, 1917, Congress passed an act authorizing the establishment of a branch of the Treasury Department to be known as the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. It has been well said that the insurance made possible by that act was the greatest measure of pro-



tection ever offered to its fighting forces by any nation in the history of the world.

Men and women in the service, grateful for the opportunity to provide themselves and loved ones with protection against the uncertainties of war, insured themselves to the amount of Forty Billion Dollars. Two Billion, Five Hundred Million Dollars of this vast amount were carried by four hundred thousand colored men who rendered valiant service in the time of national peril. Disability and death were threatening. Life insurance became the all dominant consideration.

The smoke of battle faded away; the khaki relinquished its dominancy and the old routine of life was gradually resumed. Ninety-five per cent of the colored men who had wisely taken out War Risk Insurance, when divorced from the daily fear of death or disability, let lapse the strongest, cheapest, safest and most liberal insurance in existence. It is to this ninety-five per cent of thoughtless, misinformed, or uninformed men that Uncle Sam is offering this citation, "For Meritorious Service." The failure of soldiers while in the service to secure Government Insurance protection can be attributed only to shortsightedness. It would indeed be criminal on the part of those who have it to forfeit its present and future benefits by surrendering their possession now.

The advisability of carrying some form of life insurance is apparent to all rational beings, because they know beyond a doubt that to be uninsured is to gamble, yes, to bet against a sure thing—death. Practically nine out of ten people either die or have to depend more or less on relatives or charity before reaching the age of sixty-five. The disaster threatening those who do not insure is not averted by means of a savings account. The man may die before it amounts to anything. On the other hand, insurance is an absolutely certain way of saving money; each premium of Government Life Insurance the man pays makes him a richer man, and the very first premium insures the payment of the entire amount of his policy to his wife or other relatives if he dies. In case the man has no dependents for whom to provide he can wisely make provision for his own old age and insure himself against the disability that may happen any day and is very likely to happen in old age.

Let us consider for a moment the stipulations contained in the War Risk Insurance Act. We find that a man may carry during the period of the war and thereafter until converted yearly renewable term insurance. Not later than five years after date of termination of war the term insurance shall be converted without medical examination into any of the six standard forms of insurance—ordinary life, 20 payment life, 30 payment life, 20 year endowment, 30 year endowment, or endowment maturing at age of 62. Note the extraordinary offer contained here. Under these conditions a \$1,000 ordinary life insurance policy for a man 23 years old costs only \$1.23 per month, \$3.68 per quarter, or a small sum of \$14.53 per year. At no time in his life will a man be able to get

the same amount of protection at so small a cost. Private insurance companies do not attempt to compete with the Government in the insurance business because they realize that they cannot offer the same extremely low rates. Government Insurance is the cheapest available because the United States bears the expense of administration, and the safest because the United States Treasury is behind it. Indeed, officials of large insurance companies have volunteered to help conserve Government Insurance and in their interviews make use of such arguments as the following:

"The reason why the holder of a government policy should not drop it and take insurance in a private corporation is because it would be a mistake and a sacrifice for him to do so. This company refuses to insure Army and Navy men unless they want more than their \$10,000 of Government Insurance, because the Government charges considerably less than it costs to grant the insurance. This cannot be done by an ordinary insurance company, but the Government can do it by taxing the people. Your son should convert as much of his existing term insurance as he can afford to carry to permanent Government Insurance and if he does not know how to attend to the matter, he might call at our Agency in your city."

But there are additional inducements. The Government has recently instituted a ruling by which lapsed policies can be reinstated without the payment of the arrears. Think of it! Within eighteen months after discharge a policy can be reinstated by the payment of premiums on the amount desired to be retained for only two months—the month of grace, which followed the month in which the premium lapsed and in which the man was carried with full protection, and the current month. For instance, if a man dropped \$10,000 worth of insurance in January, 1919, and applies for reinstatement of \$5,000 worth the first of September, all he must pay is the premium on \$5,000 for January (the month of grace) and the premium on \$5,000 for September. The only proviso is that the applicant be in as good health as on the date of discharge. There is this point to remember, however. During the months following the grace period the policy is not in force and in the event disability or death occurs during this period no compensation or death benefits would be paid. Be on the safe side, pay your premiums now!

One of the most important advantages of Government Insurance is contained in the liberal disability stipulation. Total or permanent disability accruing from any cause whatever insures to the soldier the full payment of the monthly sum called for by his policy every month, no matter how long he lives. With most insurance policies a man's right to disability benefits ceases when he reaches sixty or sixty-five years of age but with Government Insurance he is entitled to disability benefits at all ages.

Some disapproval has been voiced concerning one feature of Government Life Insurance but that feature is truly one of the greatest assets of the policy—it is the provision for the payment of claims in monthly installments instead of in a lump sum. Statistics show that 60 per cent of the proceeds of all insurance policies is lost within six years after payment through squandering or unwise investment. The Government is endeavoring to satisfy these objectors by providing an optional settlement of claims. The “Sweet Bill” is now pending final disposition by Congress and when it passes—its enactment is generally accepted as a certainty—the beneficiary will designate the manner of settlement, whether by monthly installments or by a lump sum.

It is not often that a Government proposition holds distinct advantages for the Negro but such a case is now before us. The Negro service man doubtless knows that a colored man is unable to secure policies in all standard insurance companies and that he pays a higher rate than the white man in those companies which do insure him. The fact is due to no prejudice or discrimination but to the contention that the Negro death rate at all ages exceeds the Caucasian death rate. For this reason, the Negro is not written up in insurance companies on the same premium basis and benefits as the white man. When the opportunity is presented to secure a strong and safe insurance for the exceedingly low rates now being offered, the small percentage of Negroes who are eligible should make sacrifices, if necessary, to hold on to their insurance policies and thus increase the potential wealth of the race by Two Billion Five Hundred Million Dollars.

There are two ways of doing a thing—the general way by which results are minimized and the specific way by which results are maximized. The Bureau saw the wisdom in maximizing the results from the Conservation Campaign among the colored ex-service men and authorized the organization of a Colored Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Unit. There are already in the field, assisting this Unit in its work, thousands of enthusiastic Volunteer Workers who are striving to impress upon the discharged men the advantages of being insured with Uncle Sam. In addition to its specific work of conserving insurance, the Unit encourages all who hold claims for allotment and allowance, compensation and insurance to submit their cases to it. Immediate and sympathetic attention is guaranteed and investigation is continued until the adjustment is satisfactory to the claimant.

The first yearly celebration of Armistice Day is behind us. Former Service men are daily celebrating the first anniversary of their discharge. The eighteen month period is passing swiftly. Reclaim your Government Life Insurance now and receive your citation, “For Meritorious Service.”





## PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND THE "NEW WOMAN"

*Helen Tuck, A. B., Instructor in Physical Education at Howard University.*

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Franklin says: "If a man empties his purse into his head no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest."

THE "New Woman" of to-day realizes that an investment in a fine, strong, resistive body always pays the best interest, for she has freedom of carriage, is more independent, moves on to success more rapidly, becomes broader in thought and speech and thus lives a larger life.

Will our young women be able to stand the test and strain of life, if while in College they merely build up a sound mind without providing for the development of a sound body? It is believed that the very growth of the brain depends upon the growth and use of the muscular system, that mental and moral natures have developed as the accessory muscles have increased in number and have grown into use. Does American education attempt to understand in a large way the rich resources of physical and moral education obtained from Physical education? Our College life, to a large extent, is sedentary or entails mere walking to and fro within walls or for miles on hard payments. Some of the students have leisure for recreative activity, but there is usually specialization in some form of sport. It is the rarest thing to find a human being who voluntarily gets the all-around development and the exercise which her body requires for its well being, and which it was meant by nature to have. It is in response to the widespread realization of this fact that people have begun to turn to Physical education as a substitute for those activities which modern conditions have made obsolete.

The aim of Physical education is threefold: recreational, hygienic and educational.

The greatest good derived from Physical education during school hours is its recreational value from regular school work. It is a recreation, as it releases the tension of muscles which are already fatigued and brings unworked muscles into action.

The hygienic aim is to correct physical defects and prevent development of unfavorable conditions. This result can not be gained through games and athletics but by a systematic, effective form of corrective gymnastics. The trunk contains the vital organs; it is the engine room upon which the whole body depends for heat and power. The vital organs must work under the most economical conditions. We do not need to enter into detailed explanations, for instance, of the great waste in energy expenditure which results from the common faulty attitude which is characterized by exaggerated spinal curves, relaxed abdominal muscles and a flat chest. This attitude so prevalent among all classes

and at all ages is, perhaps, sapping more energy than any other factor. It means lessened space for the heart and large blood vessels; it means a decrease in the respiration; it means withdrawal of a large part of the influence of the respiration upon venous and lymphatic circulation; it means lack of support normally given the vital organs; it means, in brief, unfavorable conditions for practically all the organs upon which our nutrition, circulation and elimination depend. To prevent these unfavorable conditions is one of the most important duties of Physical education.

The educational benefits of Physical education have given the course a broad foundation. The term, Physical education, is preferable rather than Physical training, as the education is through physical approach—developing traits of character through muscular control.

Through the less formal and more spontaneous exercise—play and games—one has an opportunity of losing herself and finding a greater and worthier self in the whole group. The player sacrifices ability in order to give the others an opportunity; she learns self-control, develops quick judgment and alertness. By conforming to the rule of the game—honesty and sportsmanship—democratic athletics should develop, leading to real leadership and to a genuine spirit of cooperation making each individual fit to assume her place as an active member of society, with a better knowledge of and a belief in herself, a desire to overcome obstacles and to defeat difficulties. Physical education shall strengthen the courage, develop women with initiative and aggressiveness, women who long to be in the very midst of an enterprise, women who do not leave college behind them on the day of graduation but who take it with them into life, carrying it and the benefits of education into whatever place they may fill and women who are practical and who are trained well both in thinking and acting.

Physical education such as we have to consider is for the hygienic purpose of creating correct habits of posture and movement and preventing evils of any one-sided activity. It shall furnish recreation and by all means assist in developing the finest type of young women.



## THE ESSENCE OF THE HOWARD SPIRIT

Wm. S. Nelson, '20.

**D**URING the tense months immediately preceding the Great War, no word was oftener on the lips of the American people than the word "Preparedness." Plebian and aristocrat, the illiterate and the scholarly, press, platform, and pulpit found occasion for expressions in a great emergency calculated to arouse the nation to its strongest self. When America had cast the die, both during the months that she struggled by the side of her Allies, and even after the armistice had proclaimed a cessation of hostilities, what phrase found more frequent expression among the American people than the phrase "Safe for Democracy." And just as the term "preparedness" and the phrase "Safe for Democracy" were for months by-words of our American thought, so today upon the lip of every son of Howard are these words "The Howard Spirit." In student committee, class meeting, or general assembly, in the harangue of the noisy orator or the quiet speech of the charity enthusiast there is this expression, "The Howard Spirit."

"The Howard Spirit," thus goes the phrase; but what now concerns us is not the mere phrase, but what it signifies. We must consider it as an ideal and a spirit back of the words expressing it. Surely, the essence of the Howard spirit is more than a fondness for the use of fine words; it is not superficial, boisterous enthusiasm. These may be its manifestations, but rather the essence of the Howard spirit is this: the deep consciousness that Howard expects her sons and daughters to act the part of real men and women, and their ardent effort always to measure up to that ideal standard.

What is it that Howard expects of those who profess her spirit? To act the part of real men and women. And does this need elaboration for those who have reached the maturity of college students? Howard loves the song and yell that eulogize her, the voices of her own that proclaim her praise, but Howard knows that although these may be outward manifestations of her spirit, they are not its *essence*.

Men proclaim their patriotism. They sing their national anthems, uncover when the flag passes by, and, when occasion demands, drape their homes in the national colors—these may be external manifestations of patriotism—the *essence* lies in this: the zealous effort to be a good citizen, to share willingly the nation's burdens, to be jealous of her good name, and to give all in her defense, even life. Again men take pride in a profession of family loyalty, in the maintenance of the good name of wife and child, in the boast that they stand upon the threshold of their homes to fight to the death him who would cross it for ill purpose. Splendid indeed, but is this the essence of family loyalty? No, rather is it this: to live for the happiness of home, to smile in adversity, to love, to labor, to sacrifice everything which is held dear in order that home may be safe and happy. And race loyalty likewise consists not in high-



sounding professions of it, but in the jealousy that, at whatever cost, leads to the protection of the good name of the race, and especially in being an exemplary character without which all professions of race loyalty are but sounding brass and tinkling cymbals—that is the essence of race loyalty.

And so with the Howard spirit, enthusiasm before the school contests that sets the chapel beams a quiver, songs, yells, and claps may be evidences of it, but deeper there lies the real Howard spirit. As admirable as these are, rather is the essence of the Howard spirit found especially in self-control and in a spirit of fraternity.

Whatever a college may add to the intellectual stature of a man, it has failed in its mission if it has not taught him self-control; the self-control that insists that he think and act for himself, that holds him aloof from the spirit of the mob, that enables him to keep his head when others are losing theirs; the self-control that insists upon the strict proprieties that the best society of men and women demands, the respect that is due authority, and the honesty that on campus or in class-room is expected of college men and women.

Again, the essence of the Howard spirit lies in a great fraternal love. As brothers may differ, so may we have our different points of view, our class, club, and fraternity rivalries, but when the graver issues arise, those that affect Howard vitally, the Howard spirit demands that our brotherhood prove itself in the closing of our ranks for her protection.

Let the voice of every Howard son be lifted in praise of "The Howard Spirit." Let the atmosphere of our campus be filled with its praise, let the winds whistle it, the birds chirp it, and the trees sigh it; but may there lie deeper than mere eulogy the consciousness of what Howard desires of us and the ardent effort to fulfill that desire, that each of us may be a better self, for a bigger and better self means a bigger and better Howard, a bigger and better race, and a bigger and better humanity.



## HOWARD ALUMNI YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

**Lieut. J. Williams Clifford**

LIEUT. J. WILLIAMS CLIFFORD was born in Columbus, Ohio, December 31st,

1889. He received his elementary and secondary education in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Ohio. In the Central High School of that city he became

known as an athlete above mediocrity, participating in the following athletics: Track, baseball and football.

In 1906 he began his collegiate career at Michigan University. During his second year at Michigan young Clifford's parents moved to Washington, D. C., and saw fit to have him transferred to the college of Arts and Sciences at Howard University. During his first year at Howard University, he found time to engage in track work and established a one and two-mile record which he held for two years. In 1910 he was graduated with the degree of A. B.

Having specialized in Mathematics and Sciences at Howard, he continued those studies under Dr. David Eugene Smith at Columbia University the summer following his graduation. In the Fall of 1911 he was appointed clerk of the Armstrong Technical High School and substitute teacher of Mathematics and Science in the High and Normal Schools of Washington, D. C.

Nineteen hundred and twelve found him teaching Applied Electricity and Business English in the Night High Schools of Washington. His career in the Public School system was interrupted in 1917 when the country was calling her sons to arms, and he entered the Fort Des Moines Training School, where he completed the prescribed course, and was subsequently commissioned a First Lieutenant and assigned to the 367th Infantry Regiment, known as the famous Buffaloes, originally stationed at Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y. He served as a line officer in France with the same outfit

for ten months and took part in the following **engagements:**

*St. Die Sector, Vosges*, 23rd August to 20th September, 1918.

*Meuse-Argonne Offensive*, 26th September to 30th September.

*Reserve 38th A. C. (France)*, 30th September to 4th October.

*Marbache Sector*, 9th October to 11th November, 1918.

*Offensive Operations 2nd Army*, 10th to 11th November, 1918, attacking in direction of Metz.

In March, 1919, he was honorably discharged from the United States Army, and in May of the same year he pointed out to the officials of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance the prudence and justice of having a Colored representative to look after the interests of the Colored service men in the Bureau. This bit of foresight, courage and initiative resulted in his being selected for the position, and he is now known as the Special Representative of the Colored Soldiers and Sailors in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. His office is located in the War Industries Building, 15th and Ohio Avenue, Washington, D. C. He has under his supervision about thirty-two employees, including stenographers, typists, clerks, file clerks and messengers.

Mr. Clifford is doing a great service for the discharged colored soldiers and sailors and for their dependents. The motto which he has wisely adopted is "SERVICE FOR THE SERVICE MAN," and his slogan is: "GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE FOR EVERY COLORED SOLDIER AND SAILOR."

**YOU should not fail to get a copy of THE RECORD every month.**



## ALUMNI NOTES

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WE are very anxious to make the Alumni section of the RECORD interesting to all our readers, especially to the Alumni themselves. We wish to insert from ten to a dozen, or even twenty, snappy paragraphs, telling about the Howardites who have gone out into the world—who they are, when they graduated, where they are now, what they are doing, whether or not they are married, and to whom. Every Alumnus is worth hearing about, and the others would like to do the hearing. These columns of the RECORD are intended for just that thing. We want to keep the whole big family informed about its members, and to keep the home fires burning at the same time. Is that your idea of the function of the Alumni Section of the HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD? Everybody agrees, of course.

Well, we will certainly have it that way if you will just furnish the information. It is impossible for us here at the University to know what is happening to all the Howardites all over the United States unless the Howardites all over the United States are willing to sit down and write to us, each one setting forth the facts that he knows, and that the other fellow would like to know. You see, of course, that it would be a comparatively easy thing to do if the folks would just do it; but it seems that each one feels that he can let it alone because the other fellow will do it anyhow. As a result of this attitude on the part of so many who mean well, but simply forget to write, we find ourselves put to it in order to find material which you want to read. For the past year we have been depending upon our personal acquaintance with the alumni, publishing what we happened to know at first hand or have been compelled to pick up at random from other sources such items as could be used.

In the October issue we took up half a column, asking the co-operation of our brothers and sisters everywhere in this labor of love. We have received one letter in response. This surely can-

not be because of indifference; it must be procrastination. If this is your case, get rid of it and do your bit.

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'17—Mr. W. Sherman Savage is teaching in the A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

'17—Miss Carrie Russell is teaching for the third year in the High School, Portsmouth, Virginia.

'17—Mr. J. F. Simmons is doing excellent work as a Social and Recreational Secretary of the War Camp Community Service in Truxton, Virginia.

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'18—Miss Ethel Plummer is Instructor in Mathematics at Booker Washington High School, Norfolk, Virginia.

'18—Miss Madeline Williams is holding a position as Assistant Principal of the High School at Annapolis, Maryland, for the second term.

'18—Miss Carlotta Peters is teaching in the Howard High School, Wilmington, Delaware.

'18—Reverend Arthur H. Pace is pastor of the Congregational Church in Beaufort, N. C., and is also Principal of Washburn Seminary, Beaufort, N. C.

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'19—Miss Carolyn Grant is teaching History and Music in the High School at Macdonald, West Virginia.

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## A Correction

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In the November issue, under the caption of "Howard Alumni You Ought to Know," Alfred P. Russell was alluded to as an Academy graduate; whereas Dr. Russell was graduated from the College of Arts and Sciences in 1905, with the B. S. degree. He never attended the Academy. He subsequently attended the Harvard University Dental School, from which institution he was graduated with the D. M. D. degree, and not the D. D. S. degree, as reported in the RECORD.

# The Alumni Contribution to the Lincoln-Howard Football Game

THE Alumni contribution for the success of the Lincoln-Howard game was jointly handled by the Philadelphia Alumni and the Athletic Committee of the Washington Branch of the Howard Alumni Association.

Members of the Philadelphia Alumni and the Athletic Committee of the Washington Branch began from the time of the Howard-Union game to

work for a representative band for the game on Thanksgiving day. After deliberate consideration, especially of the heavy expense of railroad fare for the transportation of a band from Washington, it was finally decided that the best thing to do was to hire a band of thirty pieces in Philadelphia for the sum of one hundred and fifty (\$150.00) dollars, which was one hundred and fourteen (\$114.60) dollars and sixty cents less than the railroad fare of a band of the same number of pieces from Washington. An excellent band was secured through the following contributions:

Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, President of the University.....	\$5.00
Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of the University.....	5.00
Mr. D. O. W. Holmes, Registrar of the University.....	5.00
Lawyer Isaac H. Nutter, President General Alumni Association.....	5.00
Rev. J. R. Moorland, Trustee of the University.....	5.00
Dr. Robt. L. Jones.....	5.00
Prof. C. S. Syphax .....	3.00
Dr. W. L. Smith .....	2.50
Mr. Jas. A. Cobb .....	1.00
Maj. M. R. Dean .....	2.50
Dean Kelly Miller .....	2.00
Dean Geo. W. Cook .....	2.00
Dr. E. Clayton Terry .....	2.00
Rev. J. L. Pinn .....	1.00
Rev. D. E. Wiseman .....	1.00
Rev. W. W. McCarey .....	1.00
Miss S. N. Meriwether .....	1.00
Mrs. Helen Irving .....	1.00
Prof. Walter Dyson .....	1.00
Mr. Christain .....	1.00
Mr. W. W. Cohran.....	1.00
Mr. R. A. Pelham .....	1.00
Mr. Wm. Foster .....	1.00
Philadelphia Alumni University Club.....	50.00
Howard University .....	50.00

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Total amount..... \$154.00

This effort showed a splendid spirit of Alma Mater and Alumni working together for a greater and more glorious Howard University. The Athletic Committee of the Washington Alumni Association suggests that Mr. Aiken, Dr. L. H. Brown, Dr. H. L. Stratton, and "Doc" Johnson should have the thanks of the Association for the valuable services which they so nobly rendered

in helping to develop Howard's great football team. Finally, the committee wishes to thank President Durkee, President Nutter, Mr. A. O. Hodge, Mr. R. A. Pelham, and, in fact, everyone who has assisted in this movement.

Signed:

WM. H. FOSTER, *Chairman.*

DR. W. L. SMITH, *Assistant.*

## A Plea to the Alumni of American Universities for the Lille Hospitals and Universities

By PROFESSOR HENRY VAN DYKE.

To all Americans, who love France, I make this plea for help for the suffering city of Lille.

Lille is the center of the most populous, and formerly the most prosperous, industrial district of Northern France. Ten years ago, in 1909, I was there as a University lecturer, and saw something of the teeming, orderly, laborious life of the place. In the city and its adjacent suburbs and towns there were hundreds of thousands of working people; the innumerable shops and factories were in full swing; the University class rooms and the public schools were alive with the spirit of youth and progress; the medical schools and hospitals were keen on their job; the very air of the place, though smoky, like that of Pittsburgh or Cleveland, had the same hopeful, energetic, true republican quality in it which makes the welfare of the whole community the goal of all real advance.

It was a thoroughly French provincial city, you understand, and, therefore, a better index of the French character than Paris, which has been sometimes spoiled by tourists; but at the same time it had the touch of what we fondly call "the American Spirit"—the forward-looking spirit—which made me feel more at home there than in almost any other city of France.

The men of highest intelligence, finest culture, sincerest faith, were the most devoted to the common welfare. The men who worked with their hands went forward eagerly under such guidance. There were labor troubles, of course, but they were never insoluble.

Then what happened? In 1914 the Hunnish hordes descended upon Lille, fierce in their lust of conquest. The city was not defensible from a military point of view, yet it would not surrender, and suffered three days' heavy

bombardment. But something worse was in store for it. Lille knew the vilest horrors of German military occupation.

Where were the men of Lille? All of them under 48 years of age were mobilized the very first day of the war, and during four years they fought on one cent day, and never any news from home. Three times the Lillois were sent through the hell of fire at Verdun. Of the 700 students in the University, 125 gave their lives in battle.

What happened to their women and children while these Frenchmen of Lille were on the line of defense, fighting our battle against the Hohenzollern Empire of the World? What happened to their homes, their schools, their hospitals, their factories, while the Germans held them under their brutal power? What did they find when, at last, they came home? Read the story of the occupation of Lille, the DEPORTATIONS, the obscene outrages, the wilful destruction, not of private property, but also of the industrial plants on whose efficiency the workers depend for their living. It was the "sabotage" of a city life.

Of 157 factories working in 1914, only seven or eight are now in operation; the others are still in their gutted condition and awaiting machinery from America.

"Nine out of ten children in Lille show signs of tuberculosis," writes Colonel Mygatt of the American Red Cross.

"The Lille children have suffered during four years in a way that American children have never suffered," writes an American woman, Mrs. Duryea, who knows whereof she speaks. But the hospitals, especially the children's hospitals, are so poor that they cannot always give even codliver oil free. Yet Lille is trying bravely to go on. She has not lost heart, although she has lost almost everything else. In the recent elections, the men of Lille, by an overwhelming majority, voted against Bolshevism. But they need to be helped. Their children must be cared for.



Professor Ernest Dimnet, a distinguished scholar and churchman of France, who represents Yale in Paris, and recently was Lowell lecturer in Boston, has come to America to ask aid for the Children's Hospitals connected with the University mentioned above. The sum that he wanted on his arrival was small—a hundred thousand dollars—yet he has worked six months without collecting more than a fraction of it. We Americans have many calls to give for good causes, still we have not yet come to "the bottom of the bag." Our "University drives" must not and shall not fail. But it will help, not hinder their success, if we aid a sister University whose endowment perished in the war. Remember, that to people who have lost everything the figures published in our press concerning the drives must appear tantalizing.

It is confidently hoped that the Alumni of all the American Universities will respond. Send your contribution, large or small—a dollar keeps a child in hospital two days—to the editor of this paper, or directly to the Lille fund, care of Henry Clews & Co., bankers, 15 Broad Street, New York. Give the name of your own University or College in this country. You will like to read it some day, inscribed on the wall of the University of Lille.

In America we believe that France must not die—neither by invasion nor exhaustion. She has bled for the world, but she must not be bled white. The world needs the French Republic. She is our friend. We must help her to

stand fast. She is the frontier of freedom. Lille, her northern outpost city, desolate and suffering, has a claim upon our hearts which we cannot deny.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

The Lille Fund Committee consists of Marshal Foch, Cardinal Gibbons, Admiral Sims, William Howard Taft, President Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry Van Dyke, and James Byrne. The committee possesses a rare autograph letter of Marshal Foch, a whole page, entirely from his hand, which it will be glad to donate to a responsive American University or College.

### Alumni Approval

GEORGIA STATE INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE FOR  
COLORED YOUTH.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 5, 1919.

Office of the RECORD,

Howard University,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: Surely no alumnus of dear old Howard was more delighted to receive, last fall, the batch of RECORDS than I was. It was just like a great big reunion of schoolmates, and classmates, and everything Howard. I have read them, read them again, and re-read them. The RECORDS are fine. I am glad of my opportunity to subscribe again.

Very truly yours,

W. E. TIBBS,

*Registrar—Head Commercial Department.*

## UNIVERSITY NOTES

### The Sale of Christmas Seals

A COMMITTEE of the Y. W. C. A., of Howard, with Mrs. George William Cook as director, undertook the sale of Christmas Seals for the Anti-Tubercu-

losis Association. The campaign lasted eleven days. The President of the "Y" and the ten Captains who worked with her have given the University a splendid example of "Team Work" and practical Christian service.

The attractive booth was placed in the corridor of the main building. The

stamps to be sold were apportioned equally among the ten captains. Each captain then drew for one day out of the ten, the eleventh and last day being reserved for "left overs." This plan was adopted in order that no one should be overtaxed or take undue time from study and recreation.

President Durkee willingly gave to the Committee two minutes of the Chapel period for "Campaign Speeches." All of these were informing and timely, but despite the fact that members of the Faculty graciously responded to the call to occupy the platform it is safe to say that none aroused more enthusiasm than the student speakers themselves. Especially was this true of the young women who demonstrated ability to make, in the space of two or three minutes, clean-cut, forcible speeches upon a given subject. Three captains "sold out" and one of the three sold 143 stamps above her allotment. All worked with such cheerfulness and zeal that the "reporter" will leave the reader to discover the identity of the three who head the list.

It is significant of the big-heartedness of our students that in the very midst of the Christmas Seal Sale they responded generously to an appeal made by Dean George William Cook in behalf of the Children's Hospital. Deeply touched to learn that, in this institution many, many little Colored Children receive kind and skilled attention, they neglected neither claim.

Dr. Ufford and Mrs. Grant, who are conducting a City-wide Campaign for the sale of seals, have expressed warm appreciation for the work so systematically and successfully done by the Howard "Y." May we not, in turn, thank them for what has been a blessed opportunity for service and for the approach to the season kept in honor of the Christ Child who was sent to bring "Peace and Good Will."

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**Every alumnus and student  
should read THE RECORD.**

## **Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis**

MRS. CORALIE F. COOK,  
Howard University,  
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mrs. Cook:

Permit me as President of the Washington Tuberculosis Association to express to you as Captain of the booth at the Howard University how much we appreciate the invaluable help which you and the students of Howard University have rendered in the sale of Christmas Seals. The fact that you have turned in \$80.64 as your part of the campaign is evidence of the disinterested and faithful service given by you and your colleagues.

We trust that you will feel that you have made a distinct contribution to the cause of better health for Washington, all of which means the prevention of tuberculosis for which this Association stands.

On behalf of the Association,

Very respectfully,

EMILIE BERLINER,  
*President.*

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## **Colonel Charles Young Speaks at Chapel Exercise Makes Stirring Appeal to the Youth of Howard University**

COLONEL CHARLES YOUNG, the ranking Negro Officer in the United States Army, received a tremendous ovation at Chapel Exercise December 11, 1919.

President Durkee in speaking of Colonel Young, said, "I do not know the Colonel personally, having just met him on the platform, but I have long known of him by reputation and by achievement. Wherever Afro-Americans are discussed, the name of Colonel Young is always prominently mentioned."

Mr. Emmett Scott introduced Colonel Young to the student body of Howard University in very glowing terms. He

spoke of the disappointments that the Colonel had suffered and of the fortitude with which he had borne them.

Colonel Young, in replying to the introduction, said, "Play well your part, therein all the honor lies." "Soldiers are needed no less in peace than in war."

The Colonel's theme was two-fold: keep your heart pure; why I am proud to be a Negro.

In substance the Colonel said: Young men of Howard University, keep your hearts pure. Do not lose your faith in God. Have nothing to do with leaders who say, 'There is no God.' Believe that God in His own time will make all things right. Have faith in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution. Believe that the Declaration of Independence is more than a scrap of paper and that the Constitution is more than a faded document. Let us make these two great safeguards live forces for our protection. Confucius speaks of the just relationship of one man to another in these words, 'Do not unto others what you would not have them do unto you.' The Golden Rule is, therefore, older than the Bible. In fact, it has always existed in the hearts of men.

"Herodotus speaks of the Ethiopians as 'the black and blameless race.' No other race in the history of the world has been paid such a tribute. Do not hate, for hate makes us old and ugly. Sir Galahad, that indomitable Knight of Tennyson, says, 'My strength is as the strength of ten because my heart is pure.' The kingdom of God is not about you or around, but with you. Do not needlessly take away human life in riots for if you do, you are less than an American, but if you fail to protect your home, children, property, and life, you are more than a craven coward. Be proud of the institutions of your country and uphold them.

"Be proud of your race. I am proud to be a Negro: first, because God Almighty made me a Negro, and I do not believe that God is ashamed of anything that he has made; second, the Negro

possesses more self control than any other race. This fact is substantiated by the masterful restraint that the Negro has evinced under circumstances that have tried men's souls. Some people say that he laughs and dances too much; but Great God! How could he have withstood the hardships of slavery, if he had not laughed and tried to forget? The Negro has sucked the purple flower of bitterness, and drunk from the earth the poisonous venom of obloquy and shame. Third, I am proud to be a Negro because the Negro is industrious. The white man of the South has never worked. The Negro has tilled the soil and has made the South the fertile land that it is. The general idea that the Negro is lazy is false. The Negro is a toiler. Fourth, the Negro is the most religious man in the world. The value of religion in the life of a nation cannot be overestimated. We are living in a religious age. The greater part of the people of the world fought in the recent world war because of religious convictions. The religious instinct inherent in the Negro will be the dominating factor in bringing the Negro into the possession of his rightful place in American civilization. Fifth, the Negro is a stalwart man. He has withstood the rigor of Alaska, and the North Pole, and the tropical heat of Africa, and South America. The Negro's susceptibility to certain diseases is not due to inherent weaknesses, but to the environment in which he is placed and the conditions under which he has to live. Sixth, the Negro has a history. During my Academy days I was taught that the Negro race was in its infancy, with no history, but with possibilities. When I was stationed in Africa, I learned that there had been great Negro kingdoms which were extinct a thousand years before Columbus discovered America. In these kingdoms Negroes were kings and it was no disgrace for white men to pay homage to them. And at this time, though books were rare, great libraries were found in these kingdoms. The



boast of the white man that he is the founder of civilization is erroneous. The black man gave to the white man his first lessons in civilization.

The Colonel's inspiring address was brought to a fitting close by a unique interpretation of two Negro Folk Songs. The song, "O Mary Don't You Weep, Don't You Mourn," was interpreted thus:

O Mary don't *you* weep, don't *you* mourn,

O Mary don't *you* weep, don't *you* mourn,

PHAROAH'S ARMY GOT DROWNED.

(Pharoah was the oppressor.)

The song "Walking in Jerusalem Just Like John" has been given a new meaning by the Colonel's penetrating mind. "I want to walk in Jerusalem just like John" was interpreted to mean that the Negroes wanted everything that the white man had, but he had to place his wants on the other side of Jordan to keep from having the lash applied.

Various groups may have selected different Negroes for their *leaders*, but all Afro-Americans are unanimous in their choice of Colonel Young as their *hero*.

JOHN W. LOVE.

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### Dr. Flexner, Secretary of General Education Board visits Howard University

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Dr. Abraham Flexner, of the General Education Board, New York City, spent the greater portion of the day at Howard University, Wednesday, December 17th, looking particularly into the work of the School of Medicine. The General Education Board is planning to distribute \$20,000,000 (recently given by Mr. John D. Rockefeller) for medical education in the United States.

Professor Metz P. Lochard has been designated as Howard University's representative at the meeting of the American University Union which is to be held in Paris in the new year, 1920.

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The University delegates who attended the National Collegiate Athletic Association, convening at Hotel Astor, New York City, December 30th, were "Coach" Merton P. Robinson and Prof. T. W. Turner of the University faculty.

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The accredited representatives to the American Federation of Teachers at its annual meeting to be held in Chicago, December 30th to January 2, are Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer, and Prof. J. G. Logan, Secretary of the University Y. M. C. A. Dr. Scott will also represent the University at the Conference of the Inter-Church World Movement to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., January 7 to 10, 1920.

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### Record of Howard University School of Medicine During the War.

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Immediately following the declaration of war in 1917, the Faculty of Howard University School of Medicine tendered its services to the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army to be used in whatever capacity that would best serve the government.

Four members of the faculty were on draft boards. Four were contract surgeons. Nine members enlisted so that their medical knowledge might be used in the service of the government and over one hundred fifty of the alumni were either enlisted service men or officers in the army. One of these officers was awarded the distinguished service medal; another was recommended for the Croix de Guerre; one made the supreme sacrifice and several were severely injured. A former student also was awarded

## HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

the Croix de Guerre. A member of the faculty discovered a reliable gas detector which was used by the armies of the Allies. Aside from this record about one hundred fifty students

enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps.

The charts, models, specimens and skeletons of the School of Medicine were loaned and used for the instruction of Red Cross units.

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## UNDERGRADUATE LIFE

### The Lincoln-Howard Game in Philadelphia

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IN HOWARD-LINCOLN football history November 28, 1919, will go down as a most memorable day. It will not be remembered as such, because the two institutions felt any keener sense of rivalry existing between them than they have at any other time in the past, nor was it because the teams seemed to be more evenly matched than ever before, although I am well aware that these conditions have at sometime in the past functioned prominently in advertising this annual event. Long before the 'varsity teams were picked, and even long before the students had returned to their respective institutions in the early fall, thousands of people were looking forward to this year's Howard-Lincoln game as an eventful occasion.

This time it proved to be the *setting* that afforded the great attraction. Philadelphia, ever since Lincoln University came into existence, has been the home of Lincoln-loving people. These have been guided by tradition and prejudices—rooted with bed-rock firmness—in the belief that to the Orange and Blue should belong the laurels in intercollegiate contests. Then, too, there was the thought of being able to meet old friends, of forming many new acquaintances; of seeing two old rivals meet and "fight it out" on the gridiron, and of gathering, after it was over, in the spacious reception halls to exchange joys and regrets over the outcome and melt them all in dance and music. These delightful thoughts created the atmosphere that enveloped

the idea that Howard would meet Lincoln on Thanksgiving day.

Both teams had passed through a rigorous training before they met. Neither eleven had experienced defeat and both were confident of victory. Mass meetings and smokers were held,



J. LAWRENCE

and stirring addresses made solely for the purpose of saturating each team with the spirit of its Alma Mater and the eagerness to make that spirit triumph in the contest.

The Howard team took the lead en route to Philadelphia. The subject for

conversation among these gentlemen was the morrow and what it would probably bring forth. Some hoped that the weather would be fair, not only because it would be conducive to the better playing, but also because incidentally, it would give the camera man a chance. The self-confidence displayed by the men on the trip was most remarkable. Captain Downing lounged back in his seat beside his one-time room-mate and college chum of years, and they conversed about many pleasant experiences that came to each during his summer vacation. It was a happy, happy time that elapsed during that ride of three hours. Howard's backs and line men rode more as spectators who were on their way to a circus than as the staunch guardians of Howard's reputation on the gridiron. The train reached Philadelphia late that afternoon. The team took up quarters at the Y. M. C. A., and after a few hours of leisure, retired to gain that sound rest that is always needed before entering such herculean struggles.

On that same evening a mass meeting was held in the Union Baptist Church under the auspices of the Howard Alumni. The enthusiasm of these older sons and daughters of Howard ran high and lent encouragement, in a large measure, to those who now have the brunt of Howard's cares to bear. It was fitting that on an occasion of such moment, President Durkee should be there as the speaker of the evening. When he arose to speak he was welcomed by a great ovation at the hands of the audience. He gripped their attention from start to finish as he told them the story of the great new Howard with her noble aspirations, her superior advantages, and her urgent needs. Again and again he was forced to come to a pause on account of the long responsive cheers that followed many of his remarks.

Among other things that added supreme enjoyment to the evening, were selections by the Howard University

Octette, and the remarkable singing of Miss Anderson, whose voice thrilled the very souls of those who were fortunate enough to hear her.

On the morning of the next day, there began to pour into the old Quaker City that bi-colored stream of enthusiastic lovers of the game, and of the two institutions represented. From all sections of the country they came, Florida, Maine, Texas, Illinois, Oregon, and California lent their representatives. No one cared to be numbered among the missing; and in a majority of instances, the pennant worn on the back or bands on the sleeve and hat, disclosed the partiality of individuals as well as announced their presence in great numbers. Yet no one that morning could approximate how large the crowd would be, for the period was taken up by paying early calls and making social engagements.

It was one of those typical football days. The air was sharp and chilly. The sun refused to view the spectacle, and left the skies dull and leaden. Everyone seemed to understand clearly what was meant by "real football weather," therefore, none complained because of numb hands and aching feet.

At two o'clock the crowd swarmed thickly at the gate of the National League Ball Park, which was to be the distinguished site of the battle. Rapidly the spectators filled the grandstand, with the feeling that a big contest such as this one would be characterized by promptness. For each new thousand that packed into the Lincoln wing of the grandstand, there was another thousand that crowded into the Howard section until finally all had apparently arrived and were anxiously awaiting what was to come next.

But this was by no means idle waiting, for all the while the bands were playing and loud cheers arose from both wings. Burris and Wethers officiated as Howard's cheer leaders and the manner in which they led the Blue and White in "rahs" and song was excep-



tionally commendable. In the meantime Blue and White pennants, ribbons, and banners fluttered in the air for Howard, while above the heads of loyal Lincolnites waved the Orange and Blue.

President Durkee sat in his special box seat eagerly awaiting the coming of his boys when suddenly a burst of applause and cheer came, which bordered on pandemonium. The Howard varsity—Coach Robinson's chosen eleven—trotted out upon the field in their new harness. A few minutes later Lincoln's chosen came out, and another period of cheering ensued.

In the game that followed—to use President Durkee's words—"We paid for thrilling moments, and we got them."

Law of Lincoln made the kick-off to Howard. Fuller fumbled the ball, and Lincoln recovered it on the 25-yard line. This seemed to take some of the spirit from the Howard machine. Lincoln drove her way down the field and made first down. At this juncture a forward pass was intercepted by Hughes which gave Howard the ball for the first time. Carter at once punted out of danger, by driving the ball far into Lincoln's territory. The Orange and Blue eleven after unsuccessful attempts at line-bucking, retaliated by kicking to Carter, and tackling him safely on the spot. The Howard team was then thrown back for losses, until Brown gained several yards. But this was not enough to make first down, and Carter drove a long punt to Lincoln's goal post. Peterz received it and carried the ball forward twenty yards. The first quarter ended with the ball on Lincoln's 30-yard line.

At the beginning of the second quarter Lincoln kicked poorly to Carter who again exerted all his powers and sent the ball floating towards Lincoln's goal line. Parr advanced twenty yards. By repeated drives through tackle and guard, Lincoln gained two first downs. Howard's line then began to hold more firmly as a result of the expert tack-

ling of Lawrence and Camper. The Penn players were forced to attempt a forward pass which was unsuccessful. Law then kicked to Carter, who advanced ten yards. At this point the Howard eleven were too close to their own goal to carry the ball up the field, so Carter again drove a long spiral to Peterz. Lawrence then became conspicuous by making the sensational tackle which brought down the Lincoln quarter-back in his tracks.

Howard's line held like a wall until the ball went over to our side. Professor G. C. Wilkinson, who was acting as referee, penalized Lincoln for off-side, and subsequently was forced to inflict the same punishment upon Howard.

When Carter again kicked to Peterz, the latter on being tackled sustained a serious injury, which rendered him unable to remain in the game. Miles then took his place at quarterback, but the Lincolnites could not help feeling a great loss. Law made a long gain around the end which gave the Orange and Blue first down. But Lawrence, Camper, and Nurse again loomed up and were driving their opponents back like a whirlwind, when the whistle blew and brought relief. It was the end of the first half.

The second half began with Thomas in Fuller's place at tackle, and Captain Downing in Hughes's place at halfback. Carter made the kick-off to Lincoln, who advanced 25 yards. By a line buck, she gained 6 yards more. Great defensive work on the part of Skinner, Lawrence and Camper caused the ball to pass over to Howard.

Williams attempted a forward pass which was intercepted by the Lincoln machine and brought back 6 yards. As Lincoln was losing all that she had gained, Matthews was injured, and taken out. The Penn. men then punted into Howard's territory. After many unsuccessful attempts at circling end, Howard yielded the ball to Lincoln. Again she brought the ball dangerously near Howard's goal post, and when

our line formed a bulwark, she immediately substituted Carr for Parr and attempted a field goal. It was unsuccessful, however, and fell so far short of the goal post, that it was caught by one of Howard's backs. Again the Blue and White punted out of danger as the whistle blew at the end of the third quarter.

The fourth quarter opened with Green in right guard instead of Smith. Lincoln began with the usual line-bucking, but failed to gain. Her forward pass also failed, and the ball went over. Carter punted to Penn. Twice they made first down by line bucks, until the Howard line tightened. At this point Law punted to Howard. Brown then made a gain of six yards which was later offset by losses. Carter again punted to the Orange and Blue machine.

At this stage came the one big thrill that blotted all the rest into oblivion. The Lincoln eleven through a series of terrific drives by Law and Ridgeley brought the ball to our 8-yard line. The Lincoln rabble came down from the grandstand and began to sweep out upon the field, so confident were they of the victory. Meanwhile Howard's rabble cheered, prayed, and became spell-bound. Never was there a moment more tense and exciting in football history. The spell was partially broken when D. Camper was substituted for Greene at guard. Lincoln had just made first down. Then came the test. The Orange and Blue chose to send over a touchdown by line-bucking. On the first attempt they were downed on the spot. On the second, they were thrown for a loss of five yards. Lincoln substituted a new quarterback. On the third, with thirteen yards to make, a forward pass proved unsuccessful. On the fourth attempt, the opportunity for triumph was lost when Newman passed the ball too high. This resulted in a costly fumble, which gave the ball to the Blue and White. The spell was broken. Lincolnites saw their last chance to beat Howard fading into the realm of impossibility.

Howard men and women cheered to the top of their voices at the marvelous composure that our eleven exhibited during that exciting moment. They had not only held Lincoln's backs, but had hurled them back for heavy losses.

On a kick formation Carter advanced ten yards around right end. Payne was then substituted for Williams at full-back. Immediately Payne made an advance of eight yards. At this instant the final whistle blew and the terrific struggle ended.

S. M. DOUGLAS, '20.

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## The Freshmen-Sophomore Debate

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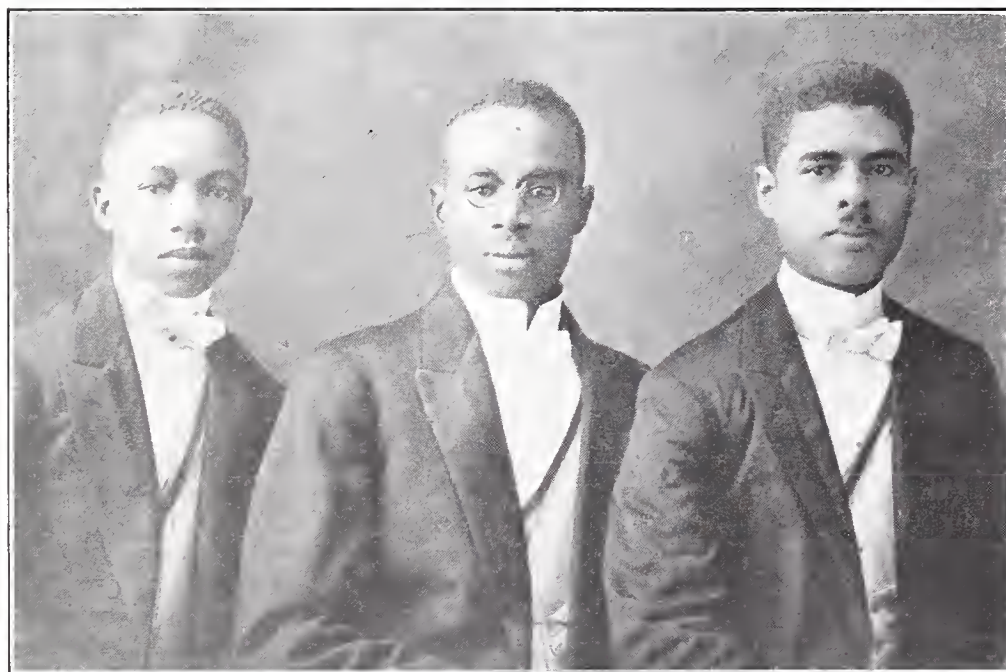
THE evening of December 5th will long be remembered by those who witnessed the initial contest of the year between the Freshmen and Sophomores. These two classes accompanied by as many members of the faculty, of the remainder of the student-body, and of visitors as the Chapel could hold, packed inside and participated through their yells and songs in the free wholesome rivalry that an interclass debate usually affords. The decorations that night were wonderful in their gay colors and enlivening effect, and many who were slightly of the superstitious brand, wondered whether all those curious blendings would influence the outcome.

Mr. Stanley M. Douglas, the President of the Kappa Sigma Debating Club, presided. After Mr. Edwin Moss had concluded a violin solo, the presiding officer made a few preliminary remarks and read the rules which governed such contests. He then introduced the first speaker of the Affirmative, Mr. Edward Simmons of the Freshman class.

Mr. Simmons was welcomed to his position on the platform by a storm of applause from the Freshman and Junior section of the house. He began by presenting the proposition which

was "Resolved, that the United States should assume a protectorate over Mexico for a period of twenty years." In a clear, forcible manner he then proceeded to point out the causes which gave rise to such a discussion, and to outline the case of the affirmative. He proved, in a way that was commendable, the first contention of his side, that the chaotic conditions in Mexico demanded immediate change, because of their social, educational, political, and economic conditions. When he had

that to assume a protectorate would be superior to all other forms of assistance that she might render. Mr. Nelson then launched the first argument on the Negative: that the results would not justify the expense involved in such a task. He plainly set forth the enormous expenses, and the minimum of result accruing from them. Mr. Nelson's speech, however, exhibited less of the naturalness and fluency that characterized the delivery of Mr. Simmons.



EDWARD A. SIMMONS

Z. A. LOOBY

E. R. ALEXANDER

concluded there remained little doubt in the minds of the audience that the fight would be vigorous on both sides.

The first speaker on the Negative, Mr. W. F. Nelson, followed. He opened with an attack upon the argument as advanced by Mr. Simmons. He then imposed upon the Affirmative a burden of proof that was tremendous. They must prove that conditions in Mexico had reached such a serious stage as to warrant intervention of some kind on the part of another nation; that the United States was the nation best fitted for such a move; and

Mr. Earl Alexander then defended the Affirmative by showing that a protectorate would be both beneficial and practicable. He based his contention upon the previous success of American protectorateships. He displayed the utmost calm and composure that could scarcely be improved upon as he pointed out the Philippines, Cuba, and other weaker countries where the American protectorate policy had proved to be a balm.

Mr. Frederick D. Jordan, captain of the Sophomore trio and member of last year's victorious Freshman team, was



greeted with great applause from the Sophomores and Seniors. He proved the second main contention of the Negative: that for the United States to assume a protectorate over Mexico at the present time would be most injudicious. He justified this belief because a move of this kind on the part of our nation would incur the ill will and suspicion of other nations, inasmuch as it would be opposed to our



R. E. CAREY, Coach

policy, recently advocated, of self-determination on the part of weaker peoples; and because our internal problems are too great and burdensome to allow us to divert our attention as a government to a matter that might easily await its turn.

Following Mr. Jordan came the last speaker on the Affirmative side, Mr. Alexander Looby. Reasoning from his belief that to assume a policy of non-interference would be unwise because it would invite foreign intervention in Mexico and that to allow a nation of the Eastern Continent to intervene would be contrary to American policy as laid down in the Monroe Doctrine, he held that an American protectorate would be the only alternative.

Mr. Mifflin T. Gibbs, leader of his class team in its victorious contest of last year, came back on this occasion eager but composed. He proved the third and last contention of the Negative; that it was unnecessary for the United States to assume a protectorate over Mexico when the evils existing in that country, whatever their nature might be, could be remedied by agencies independent of our government which is already overburdened with discharging war debts and checking other dangerous internal developments. He gave as a remedy the intensifying of the efforts of organizations designed purely to render philanthropic aid. He held that this has already been carried on with a remarkable degree of success for it works toward its goal without arousing the ill feeling of the Mexican people.

In this intellectual combat, the rebuttals told the story. Here it is generally agreed that the Affirmative won the victory because of its effective work in hurling off the attacks of the Negative. The Negative, on the other hand, showed signs of confusion, and lack of versatility.

What seemed to many to be the "death knell" to the Negative was the timely rebuttal of Mr. Looby in which he referred to laws in the Mexican Constitution which precluded any opportunity in that country for the successful operating of such philanthropic agencies as were advanced by the Negative as a substitute for a protectorate. It was that *last word* which oft times is so valuable in debate.

The judges were Professors Lochard, Pollard, and Tunnell. They rendered two decisions. One was rendered as regards the best individual speaker of the evening. The distinction went to Mr. Simmons by unanimous consent. His enunciation and articulation were found to be almost perfect in his two speeches. The second decision gave to the Freshmen the victory by a vote of two to one. Pandemonium reigned for more than an hour afterward, so great was the joy

of the victorious class.

It was a contest that brought credit to the young men who participated, their coaches, and the Kappa Sigma Society. With such good material in future years, Howard's varsity teams ought not suffer from lack of representative debaters.

## Kentucky Club

It is indeed gratifying to note the great interest in University affairs evinced this year by the students of Howard. At the beginning of the quarter various organizations sprang up to aid in nourishing the "Greater Howard Spirit."

Foremost among these is the Kentucky Club, composed of students from the state of Kentucky. This Club was organized October 24, 1915, with Mr. William Steward Nelson, formerly a lieutenant in the A. E. F., as president.

The war with its grim countenance came, thus quelling the spirit that might have existed.

In order to further enthusiasm, to increase enrollment, and to promote fellowship, the Kentucky Club arose to new life, choosing the following officers:

President—Charles Robert S. Taylor, '22.

Vice-President—Oliver A. Ross, '20.

Secretary—Miss Artisha G. Wilkerson, '22.

Cor. Secretary—William M. Gibson, '20.

Treasurer—James Arthur Redd, '22.

Athletic Manager—Geo. W. Brown, '21.

The President appointed as his advisors Messrs. H. Francis Jones, Jr., '21, and Aaron Payne, '22.

On October 24, 1919, Mr. Taylor entertained the members of the club at luncheon, where plans were devised and pledges made to the end of promoting the University's best interests.

In response to the plea of Rev. Emory B. Smith, former President of the general alumni association, who toured the country in the interest of Howard, to

raise scholarships, the Kentucky Club is offering a scholarship of \$50 to the student of the Kentucky High School who best meets its requirements.

It will be through such agencies as the state organizations that Howard will be helped to gain her rightful place among the great institutions of learning and the Kentucky Club pledges its heartiest co-operation.

The Club motto, the motto of the State, "United we stand, divided we fall," surely savors of the spirit of the "New Howard."

## The Washington Club

On Sunday evening, November 23, 1919, the Washington Club of the University made its initial public appearance. It presented the Thanksgiving Program before the Epworth League of Asbury M. E. Church.

The following were on the program: P. T. Johnson, Master of Ceremonies; Herbert A. Green, Chairman; Misses Lillian Brown and B. Johnson, Clarence Pair, William Welch, Alston Burleigh, Jesse Keene, Milton Glascoe, Horace W. Sparks, and Herbert Marshall. Closing remarks were made by the pastor, Rev. Julius Carroll.

The rendition of the program was splendid, and the audience went away feeling assured that Howard University is really training the right sort of men and women for future race leadership.

## Campus Notes

The Freshmen have answered the Sophomore song, "Sophomores, where are you going?" The reply was "To lose the Debate."

If the Howard students showed half as much *Howard* spirit as they do *class* spirit, perhaps at intercollegiate contests they would yell and act like—Howard. This is a challenge. Do you accept it?

Miner Hall girls have developed a penchant (those of the underclassmen)

for arising at unbelievably early hours during the recent class rivalry. We are glad to have our slumbers disturbed for so good a cause, but we shall look askance at any of the above mentioned girls who "cannot make breakfast" for the rest of the year.

"I say, did the Freshmen have a yell meeting?" Indeed they did. Last Tuesday evening, December 1, the campus rang with their shouts, yells, and songs. If they acquit themselves as creditably along scholastic lines as they do when class spirit is concerned the class of '23 will have made a deep and lasting impression on university life.

We note that the Freshmen are a very considerable addition to our student-body. To quote their dean we might remark, "Verily, you are two legion." At the debate the blue and gray was quite eclipsed by the purple and gold, and if safety lies in numbers, then the class of '23 is assured of its position.

The class of '21 entertained the class of '23 in the parlors of Miner Hall Saturday evening, Dec. 6. The Juniors were very proud of their foster-children, who appear to be making a vigorous effort to live up to their motto, "*Progredimini parati ad utilitatem.*"

ON December second, the student-body was agreeably surprised to have Mr. Max Yergen speak to them. He made an extremely pleasing talk about his work in Africa. On the same day Mr. Kenneth J. Sanders spoke of the proposed work in East Africa.

ON the evening of December second the Seniors held an informal "get-together" for the Sophomores. An interesting impromptu program was rendered.

On the same evening, a Junior-Freshman "get-together" was held in Spaulding Hall.

ON Saturday evening, December 6th,

the class of 1922 held a most enjoyable reception in Spaulding Hall. The invited guests were members of the class of 1920.

THE Junior class entertained at a most enjoyable "Frolique" on Friday evening, December 11th, at Miner Normal School. The members of the Freshman Class were present in large numbers.

THE young women of the University had a unique "Kid party" on Saturday afternoon, December 13th. All reported a lovely time.

### Y. W. C. A. Notes

ON Saturday, November 23rd, the Social Service Committee of the Y. W. C. A. had charge of the meeting, which was a Thanksgiving Service. The meeting was largely attended, and an interesting program rendered.

Thanksgiving day, Nov. 27, many hearts were gladdened by baskets distributed by the members of the Y. W. C. A.

An enjoyable "Story telling hour" entertained the girls of the Y. W. C. A. on Sunday, November 30, from seven o'clock until eight. This odd meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held in Miss Tuck's parlor.

### Girls' Glee Club Notes

THE Girls' Glee Club enjoyed a unique Thanksgiving party Monday evening, Nov. 23, 1919, in Miss Tuck's parlor. The new members were given an opportunity to meet the old girls and to know each other well. Miss Gilpin, the president, presided. The program for the evening consisted of familiar songs, followed by instructive remarks by Miss Pinkney, the directress, and by Miss Tuck, an honorary member. The rest of the time was spent in stunts and games. Cut flowers of color in harmony with the color scheme of the parlor served as decorations. A very nice





INTERIOR OF CHAPEL

ice course was served by charming young ladies to the club. There were twenty-eight present, and all agreed that this, our first meeting, was edlightful.

## The Operetta

THE operetta, "The Feast of the Little Lanterns," given by the Girls' Glee Club of Howard on April 30, 1919, has met with appreciation on every hand. The Young Women's Christian Association of Dayton, Ohio, rendered the same operetta Friday, Nov. 7, 1919, with wonderful success. Through the kindness of Miss Estell Pinkney the girls wore beautiful costumes that were borrowed from Howard University. It aroused a commendable pride. It was educative, elevating, inspiring and altogether delightful. The exceptionally good work showed skilful training. We do congratulate ourselves upon the knowledge of something more to boast of in Dayton. Too much credit cannot be given Miss Pinkney and Miss Ruth Moore, the girls' secretary at Dayton, who had charge of the Dayton girls. By all means let us have more such entertainment and more such inspirational effort from the girls. This was one of the best affairs ever given in Dayton by local talent.

## Law School Notes

THE intimate friends of Isaac H. Nutter, Law 1901, say that his professional income, since 1913, has been in excess of \$15,000 per annum.

THE unique and original address delivered before the School of Law, Thursday, November 20th, by the Deputy Register of Wills, William Clarke Taylor, created the greatest enthusiasm among the students.

JESSE N. BAKER, Law 1917, after passing a creditable examination, has been admitted to the Illinois bar.

OF the class of 1916, twenty-three in number, seventeen have been admitted to the bar, one of them a woman, Mrs. Caroline Hall Mason, and two of these earned and collected \$2,000 each during their first year at the bar.

JOSIAH T. SETTLE, Law 1916, senior counsel in the case of Sherman G. King vs. F. D. Smythe, after carrying the case through all the courts of Tennessee, was successful, the principle being laid down by the court was as follows:

"A man who maintains an automobile for the pleasure of his family is liable for injury inflicted by its negligent use by an adult son, who is a member of his family, and who is using the car for his own pleasure under the general admission of the father."—Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 1918F, page 293.

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CAMPUS ACROSS RESERVOIR



# COUNTERWEIGHTS



*Nuff Said.*

"Why do you consider women superior to men in intelligence?"

"A bald-headed man buys his hair-restorer by the bottle, doesn't he?"

"Er—yes."

"Well, a woman doesn't waste time on hair-restorer; she buys hair."

*Audible.*

"Hello, Linden," said a business man, as he grasped a friend's hand; "I hear there's a new arrival at your home."

The other looked around apprehensively. "For goodness sake," he said, "you can't hear him way up here, can you?"

A moderately fond father discovered his young hopeful reading a dime novel. "Unhand me, villain," the detected boy thundered, "or there will be bloodshed."

"No," said the father grimly, tightening his hold on his son's collar, "not bloodshed—woodshed!"

You Can Get What You Want  
and

You Will Want What You Get  
at

**Dyett and McGhee's**

*Luncheonette*

Run by Students for the benefit of  
Students.

Before becoming a hotel clerk he had worked in a grocery store.

"Is Judge David Poggenlry stopping here?" asked an impressive-looking stranger, approaching the desk.

"No," replied the clerk with his most winning manner, "but er—we have something else just as good."

An inscription on a tombstone in Wisconsin reads as follows:

Erected to the Memory  
of

Elias Jones

Shot as a mark of Affection

By His Brother

In silence the boarding house mistress listened to Jones' complaints. But as he grew in eloquence she lost patience. "Don't I know every trick of your trade?" he said with considerable heat. "Do you think I have lived in boarding houses for fifteen years for nothing?"

"I shouldn't be at all surprised," returned the mistress icily.

*Valuable Old Age.*

The centenarian was asked to what he attributed his long life and good health. "Well," the old man replied slowly, "I'm not in any position to say right now. You see, I've been bargaining with two or three of them patent concerns for a couple of weeks, but I ain't quite decided yet."

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*Uncle Peter's Epitaph.*

Beneath this stone a lump of clay  
Lies Uncle Peter Daniels,  
Who early in the month of May,  
Took off his winter flannels.

*Silent Activity.*

Caller—"That new girl of yours  
seems very nice and quiet."

Hostess—"Oh, very. She doesn't  
even disturb the dust when she's clean-  
ing the room."

*From a Cooking Class.*

A question asked in a test was:  
Name two cuts of tough meat and tell  
from what part of the animal they are  
cut. Answer: Shin is cut from the  
ankle and calf is cut from further up.

Sunday School Teacher—Why didn't  
the angel want his name made known  
to Gideon.

Pupil—He didn't want his name to  
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### *At a Plant Sale.*

Customer—Do these butterfly bushes really produce butterflies?

Customer—If I feed this flea-bane to my cat will he get rid of his fleas?

### *Department Store Echoes.*

Absent-minded Salesgirl—Do you wish to be married?

Flurried customer—No, thank you, I am only looking.



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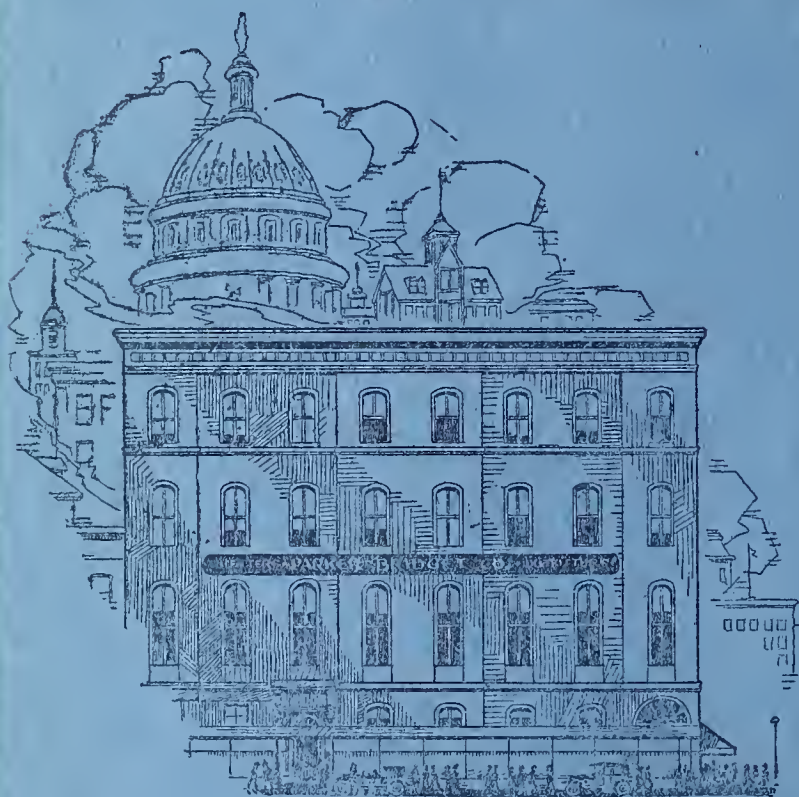
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